2: Sanders E-5 (no date) 1949 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

gave lectures at intervals during the year and consulted with some farmers regarding their work, he could not initiate and carry through a thorough program without the help of a local *agronom.*

As far as livestock was concerned, there were two boars and one village bull for breeding purposes. The law required that each *Obshtina* take charge of its own breeding animals. There was supposed to be a local breeding association, but the mayor was the only member. A fund was being collected for a village barn. Meanwhile, the animals were boarded out to various peasants who received a fixed sum. Improvement of livestock was more easily managed through the control of male animals, which were inspected each spring. Those of bad quality were castrated (the veterinary's fees for this work being the following: pig, 10 leva; donkey, 20 leva; horse, 40 leva). If the animal died, the State paid for the loss. I happened to visit the village at the time the veterinary doctor was making his inspection of horses. Before he could begin his thorough examination, the representative of the *Obshtina* looked over the bills of sale to be sure each man had his own horses. This bill of sale cost 3 per cent of the amount exchanged. If the horses had been foaled at the home of the present owners, the men presented certificates of ownership which they had previously obtained from the mayor for fifteen leva. If the doctor found that a horse was ill, a second examination was made two weeks later. If the animal was still sick, State officials bought the horse for a small sum and killed it. A fine ranging from two hundred to five hundred leva was charged if the horses were not brought for the examination. While a national program for home demonstration work had been prepared, Dragalevtsy so far had received few benefits.

Recreation, like economic life, had been subjected to efforts at organization. The people of Dragalevtsy customarily associated liquor with holidays and leisure time. In the earlier days there was little organized opposition to the use of alcohol, but by 1922 considerable public opinion had been aroused against the *kruchmi.* On January 1, 1922, all the taverns of the village were closed by order of the Village Council, which thought that the drink shops were a social evil. The village was very much stirred up, most of the men siding with the tavern keepers and the women with the Village Council. The tavern

S: Bojkoff K-4, 5 (no date) 1946 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

439 Exported Eggs:

	Metr. tons	*1000 leva*
1934	14.534	341.388
1935	17.490	465.559
1936	17.516	430.106
1937	15.180	436.623
1940	19.593	807.957

[232] The country has a veterinary staff of 660 doctors and 175 assistants, 90% of which are government employees.

46. Export of Agricultural Products in 1938.

	1000 leva
grain	525.146
of which 69% wheat and 29% corn;	
grain products	34.587
92% of which are bran;	
industrial plants	2.626.510
of which 90% leaf to acco, 4.1% oleaginous seeds and 2.4% rose oil;	
forage	15.601
white beans, broad beans, lentils, peas and potatoes	22.435
of which 83% beans;	
vegetables	32.942
of which 83% fresh vegetables;	
fruit	980.867
of which 56.4% grapes, 27.3% canned fruit;	
beverages (131.105.000 leva for 1939!)	950
live stock	199.554
animal products	752.700
of which 58% eggs, 13.8% dressed fowl;	
hides and skins	94.739
miscellaneous	32.884
Total	5.318.915, which

makes 95.4% of the total (5.578.341.000 leva) export of the country (Fig 19).

47. Foreign Trade Development. The rapid increase of the country's foreign trade or rather in the value of the export per capita, is as follows (Fig. 20):

Year	*Millions of inhabitants*	*Foreign trade in mill. gold leva*	*Per capita gold leva*	*Index*
1880	2.82	42.24	14.9	100
1890	3.23	155.60	48.2	323
1912	4.43	369.52	83.4	560
1939	6.25	595.25	95.3	640